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Vellore Institute of Technology
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PROJECT REPORT

Object Oriented Analysis and Design (ITE1007)



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PROJECT TITLE

An Online Stock Brokerage System Design



Online Stock Broker

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Acknowledgement

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Abstract

An Online Stock Brokerage System facilitates its users the trade (i.e. buying and selling) of stocks online. It allows clients to keep track of and execute their transactions, and shows performance charts of the different stocks in their portfolios. It also provides security for their transactions and alerts them to pre-defined levels of changes in stocks, without the use of any middlemen.

The online stock brokerage system automates traditional stock trading using computers and the internet, making the transaction faster and cheaper. This system also gives speedier access to stock reports, current market trends, and real-time stock prices.



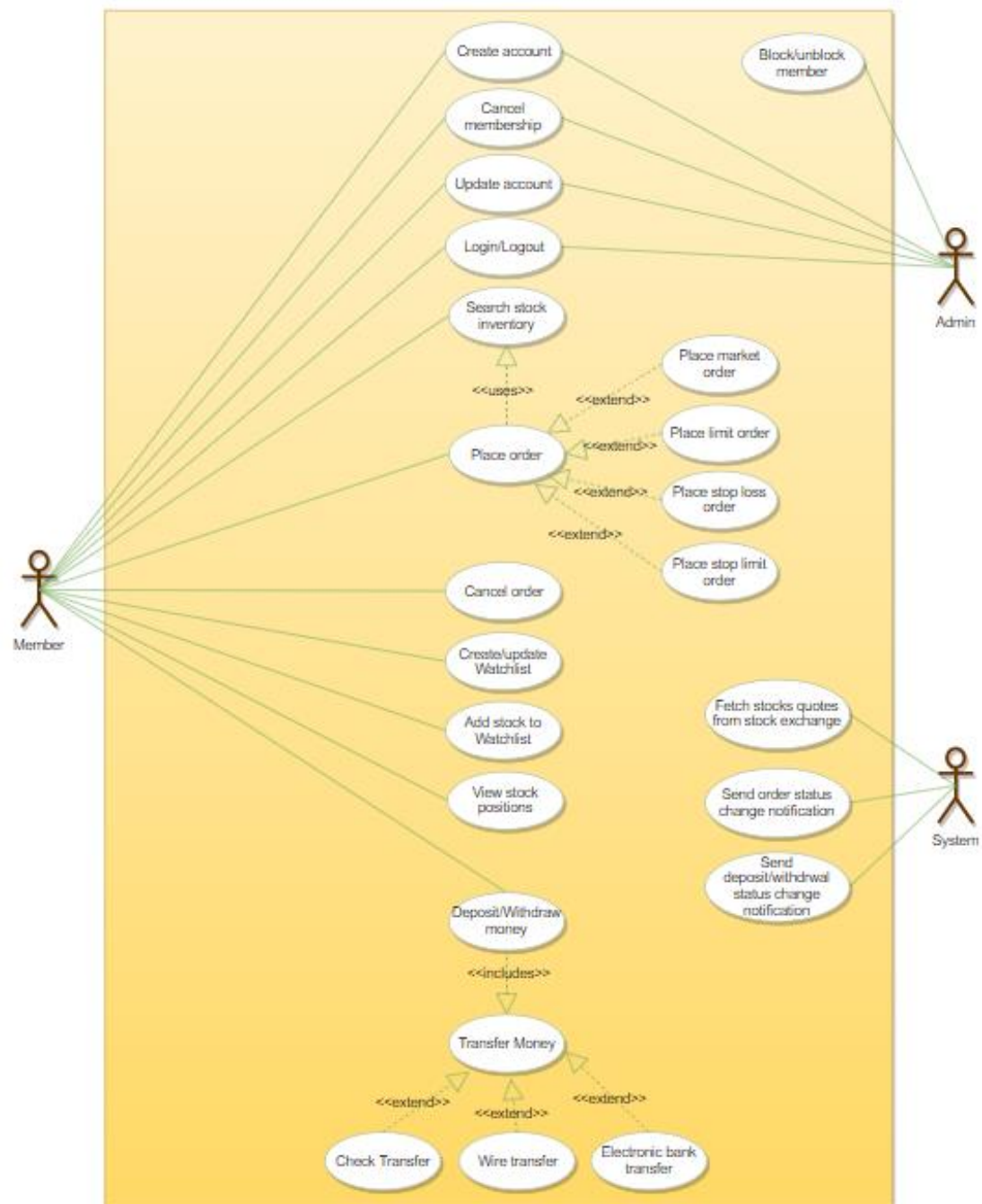
USE-CASE DIAGRAM

We have three main Actors in our system:

- **Admin:** Mainly responsible for administrative functions like blocking or unblocking members.
- **Member:** All members can search the stock inventory, as well as buy and sell stocks. Members can have multiple watchlists containing multiple stock quotes.
- **System:** Mainly responsible for sending notifications for stock orders and periodically fetching stock quotes from the stock exchange.

Here are the top use cases of the Stock Brokerage System:

- **Register new account/Cancel membership:** To add a new member or cancel the membership of an existing member.
- **Add/Remove/Edit watchlist:** To add, remove or modify a watchlist.
- **Search stock inventory:** To search for stocks by their symbols.
- **Place order:** To place a buy or sell order on the stock exchange.
- **Cancel order:** Cancel an already placed order.
- **Deposit/Withdraw money:** Members can deposit or withdraw money via check, wire or electronic bank transfer.



Use case diagram for Stock Brokerage System

CLASS DIAGRAM

Here are the main classes of our Online Stock Brokerage System:

Account: Consists of the member's name, address, e-mail, phone, total funds, funds that are available for trading, etc. We'll have two types of accounts in the system: one will be a general member, and the other will be an Admin. The Account class will also contain all the stocks the member is holding.

StockExchange: The stockbroker system will fetch all stocks and their current prices from the stock exchange. StockExchange will be a singleton class encapsulating all interactions with the stock exchange. This class will also be used to place stock trading orders on the stock exchange.

Stock: The basic building block of the system. Every stock will have a symbol, current trading price, etc.

StockInventory: This class will fetch and maintain the latest stock prices from the StockExchange. All system components will read the most recent stock prices from this class.

Watchlist: A watchlist will contain a list of stocks that the member wants to follow.

Order: Members can place stock trading orders whenever they would like to sell or buy stock positions. The system would support multiple types of orders:

Market Order: Market order will enable users to buy or sell stocks immediately at the current market price.

Limit Order: Limit orders will allow a user to set a price at which they want to buy or sell a stock.

Stop Loss Order: An order to buy or sell once the stock reaches a certain price.

Stop Limit Order: The stop-limit order will be executed at a specified price, or better, after a given stop price has been reached. Once the stop price is reached, the stop-limit order becomes a limit order to buy or sell at the limit price or better.

OrderPart: An order could be fulfilled in multiple parts. For example, a market order to buy 100 stocks could have one part containing 70 stocks at \$10 and another part with 30 stocks at \$10.05.

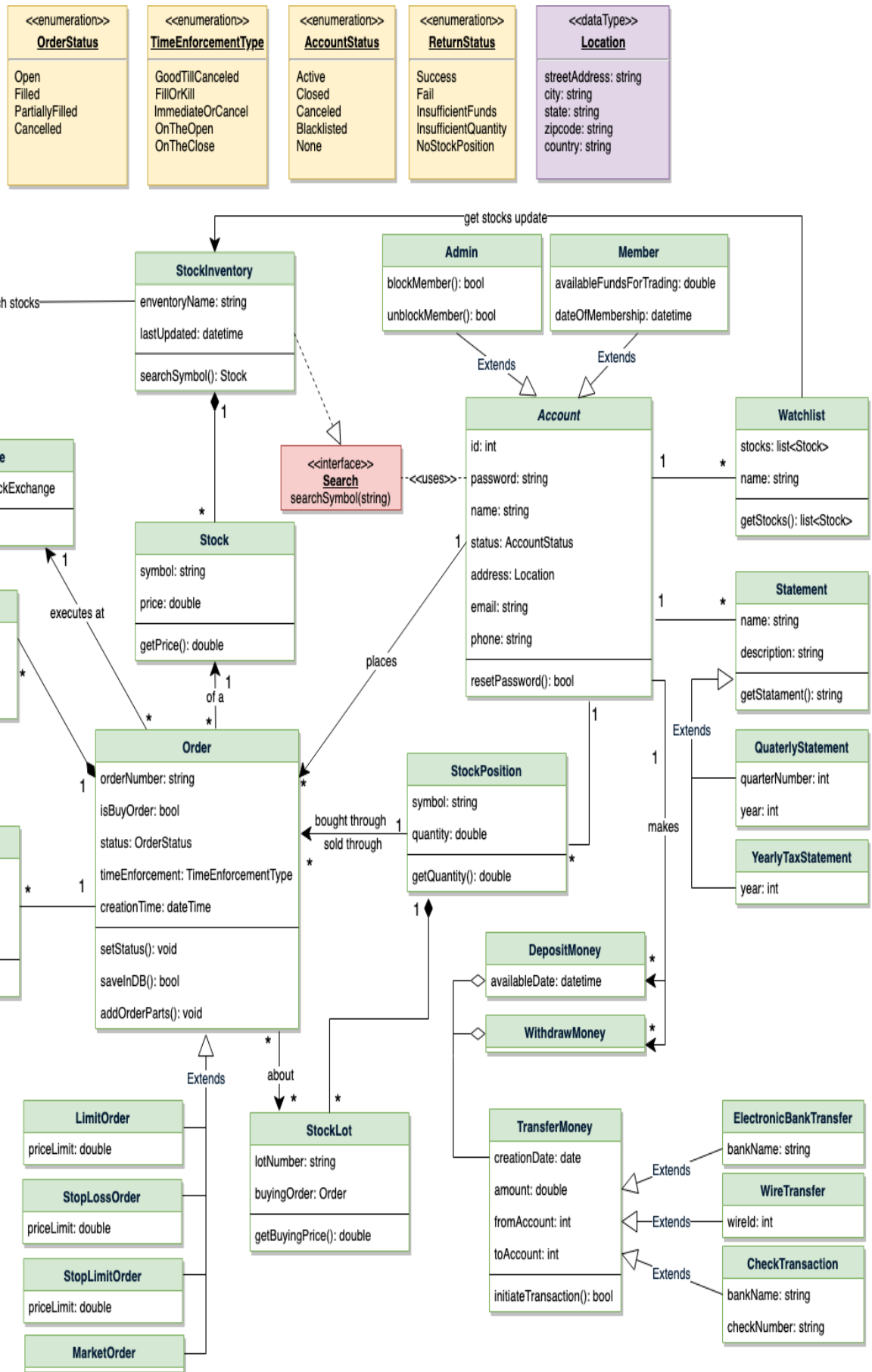
StockLot: Any member can buy multiple lots of the same stock at different times. This class will represent these individual lots. For example, the user could have purchased 100 shares of AAPL yesterday and 50 more stocks of AAPL today. While selling, users will be able to select which lot they want to sell first.

StockPosition: This class will contain all the stocks that the user holds.

Statement: All members will have reports for quarterly updates and yearly tax statements.

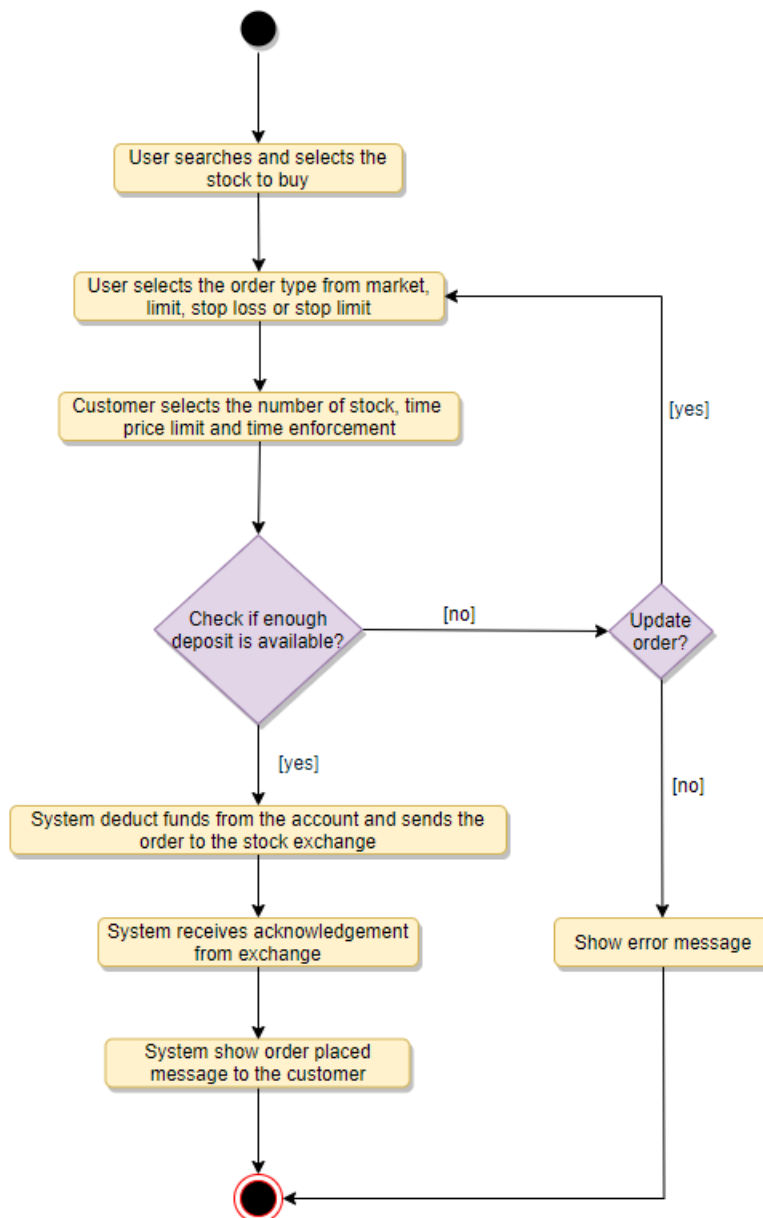
DepositMoney & WithdrawMoney: Members will be able to move money through check, wire or electronic bank transfers.

Notification: Will take care of sending notifications to members

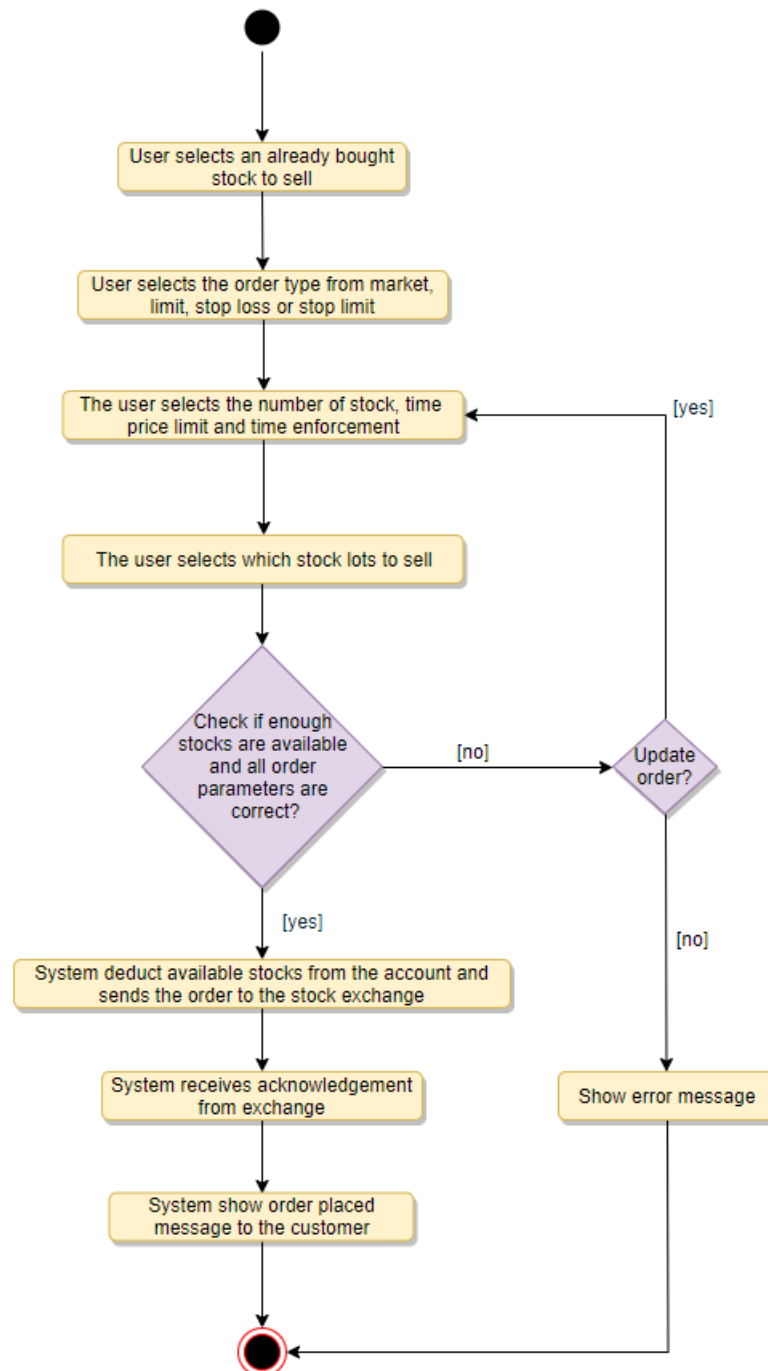


ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

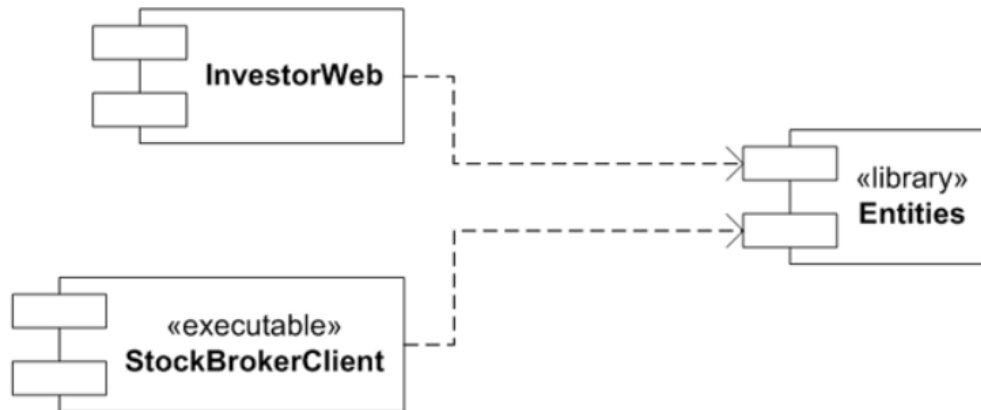
Place a buy order: Any system user can perform this activity. Here are the steps to place a buy order:



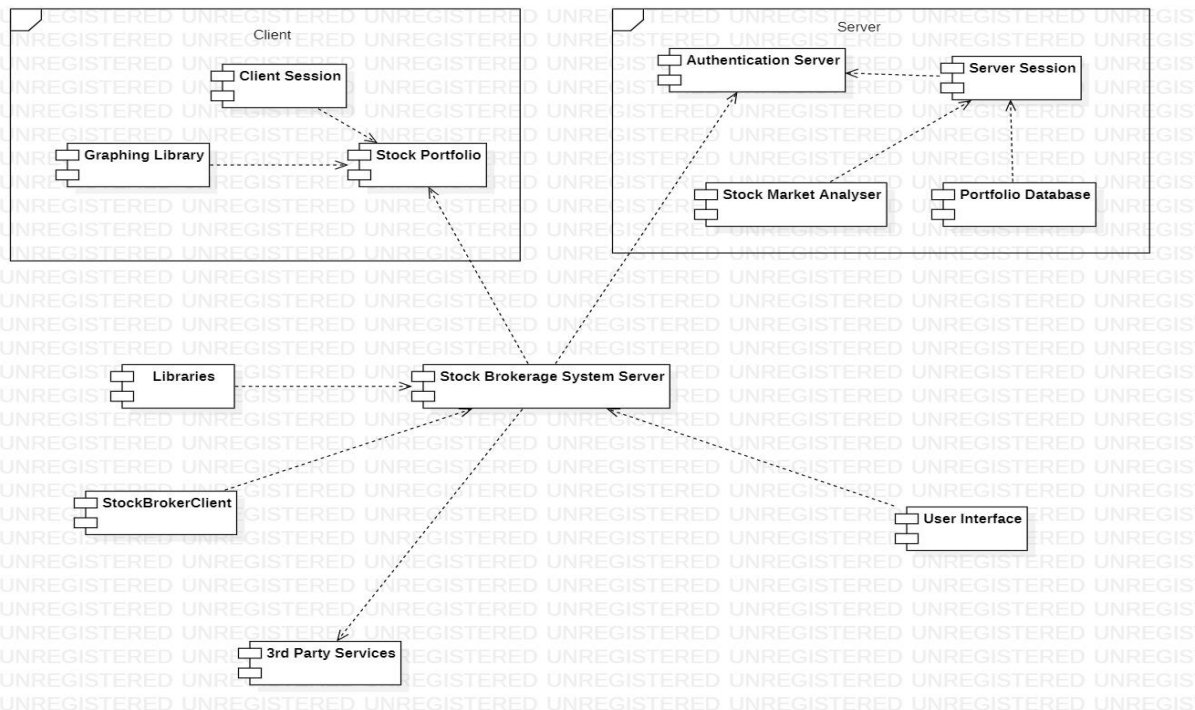
Place a sell order: Any system user can perform this activity. Here are the steps to place a buy order:



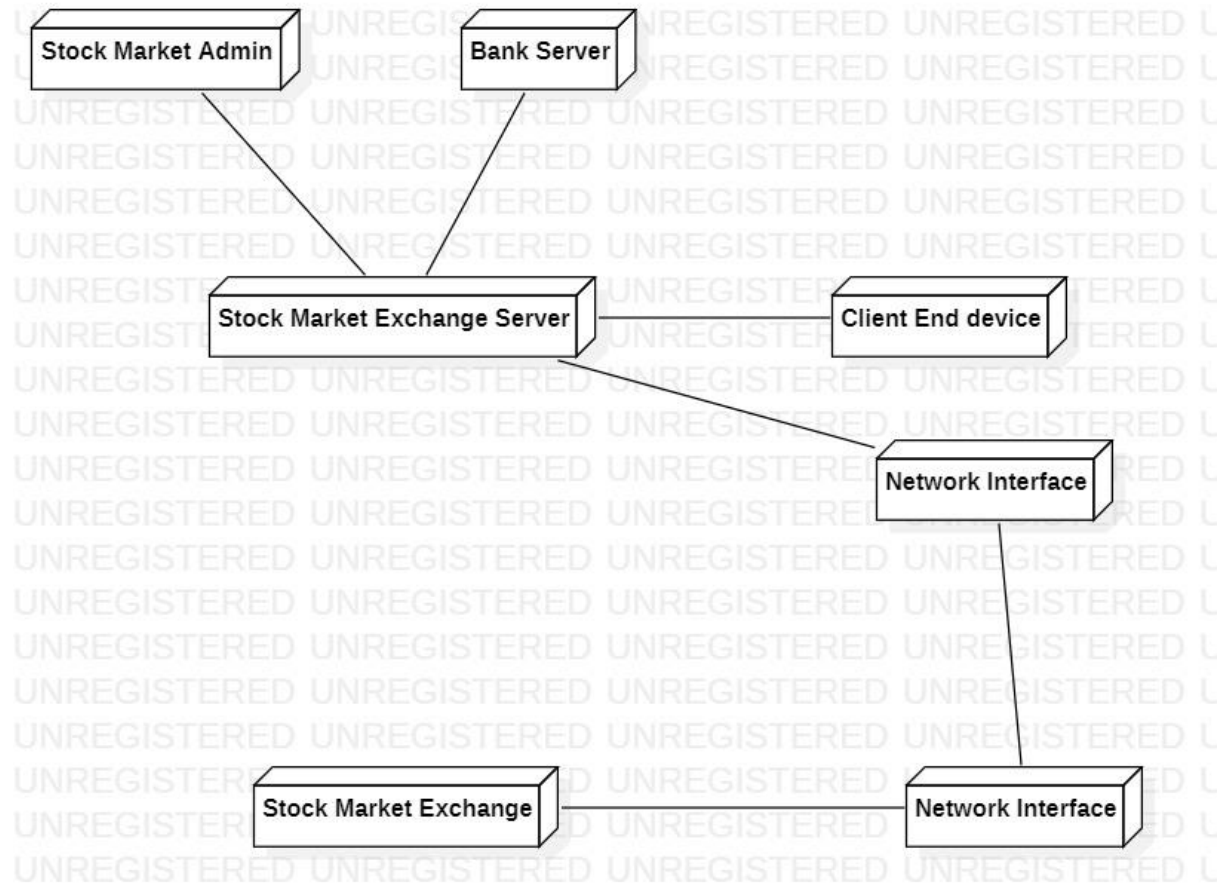
COMPONENT DIAGRAM:



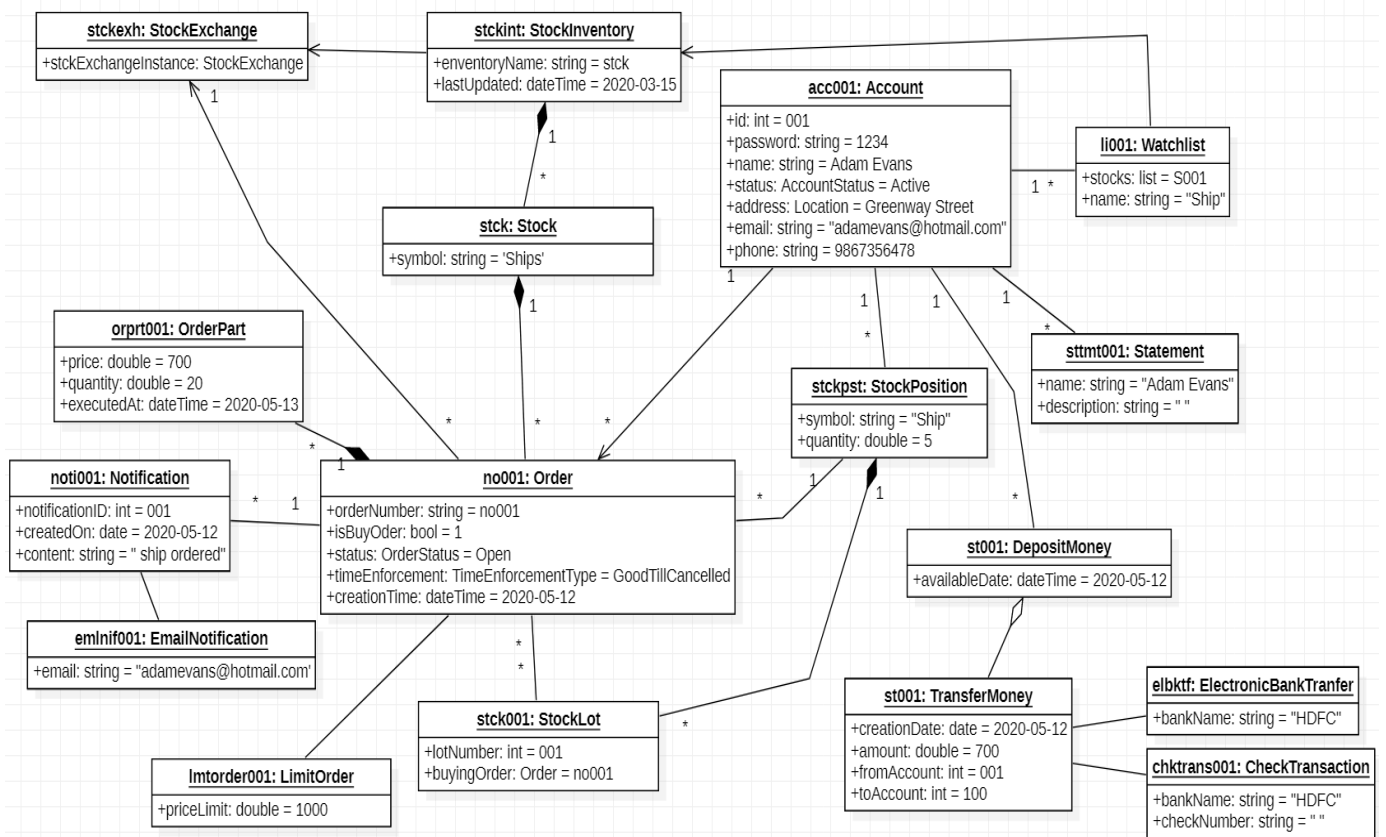
	InvestorWeb	StockBrokerClient	Entities
Entities: AtBestOrder			YES
Controllers: ExecuteOrders		YES	
Entities: LimitOrder			YES
Entities: Order			YES
Entities: OrderBook			YES
Forms: OrderForm	YES		
Controllers: PlaceAtBestInstruction	YES		
Controllers: PlaceLimitOrderInstruction	YES		
Controllers: PlaceOrderInstruction	YES		
Controllers: PlaceStopOrderInstruction	YES		
Controllers: SelectStock	YES		
Controllers: SpecifyTargetPrice	YES		
Forms: StockList	YES		
Entities: StopOrder			YES
Forms: TargetPriceForm	YES		



DEPLOYMENT DIAGRAM:

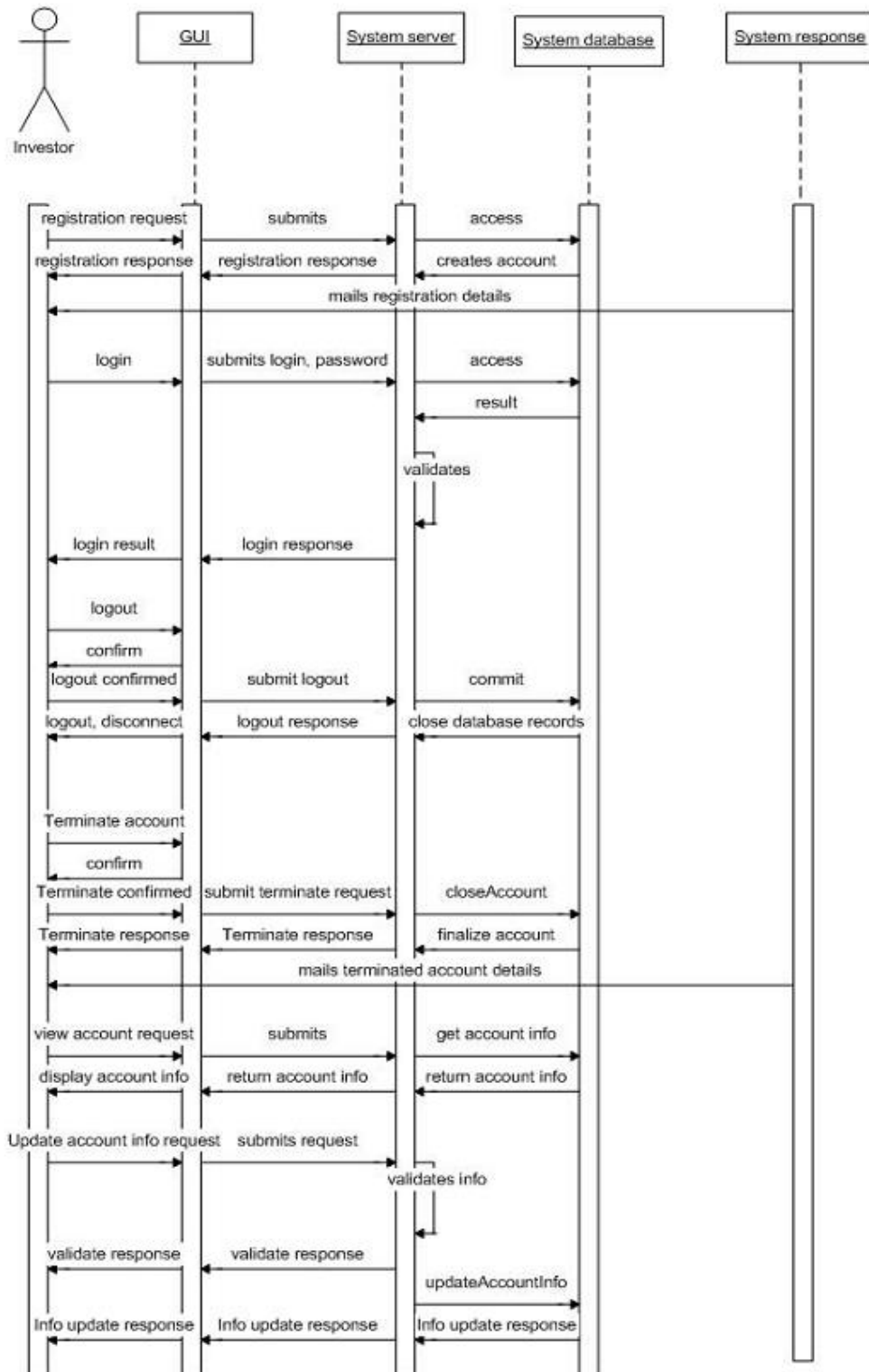


OBJECT DIAGRAM:

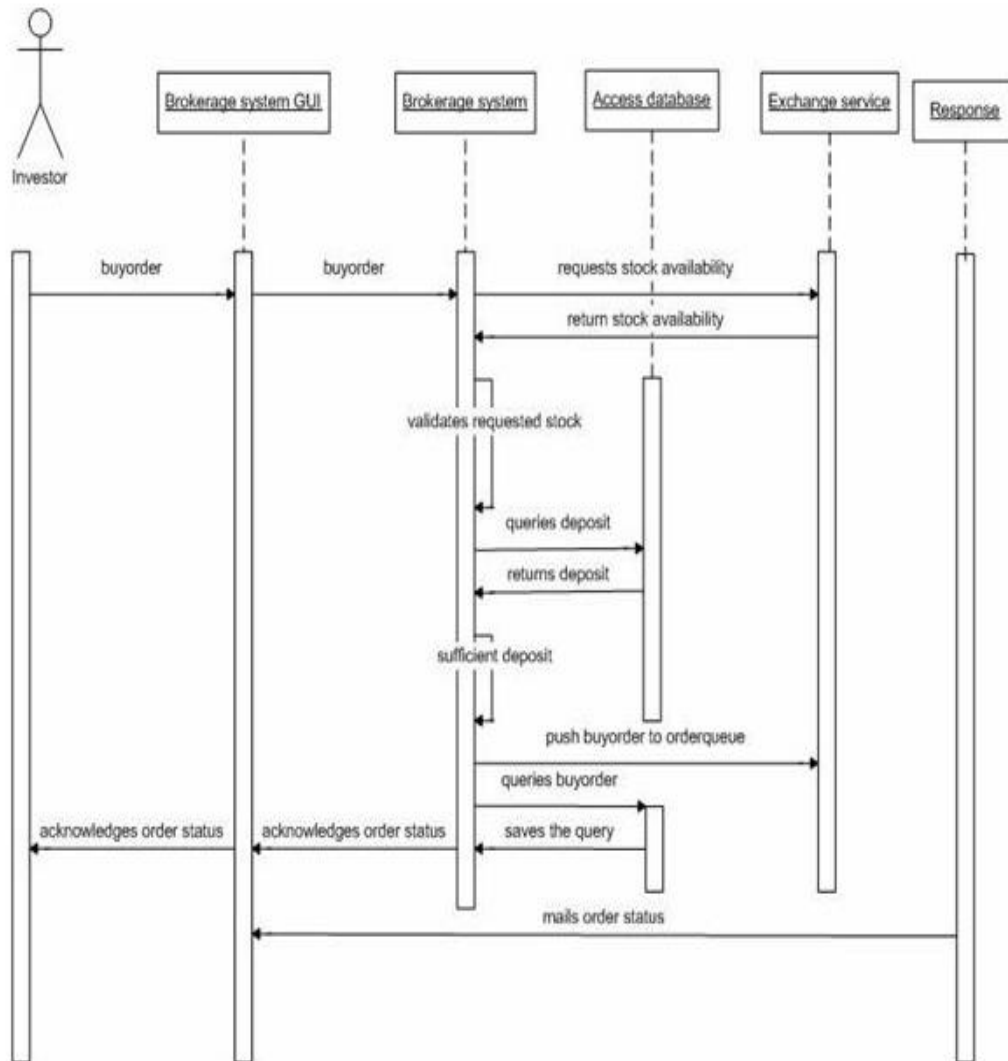


SEQUENCE DIAGRAM:

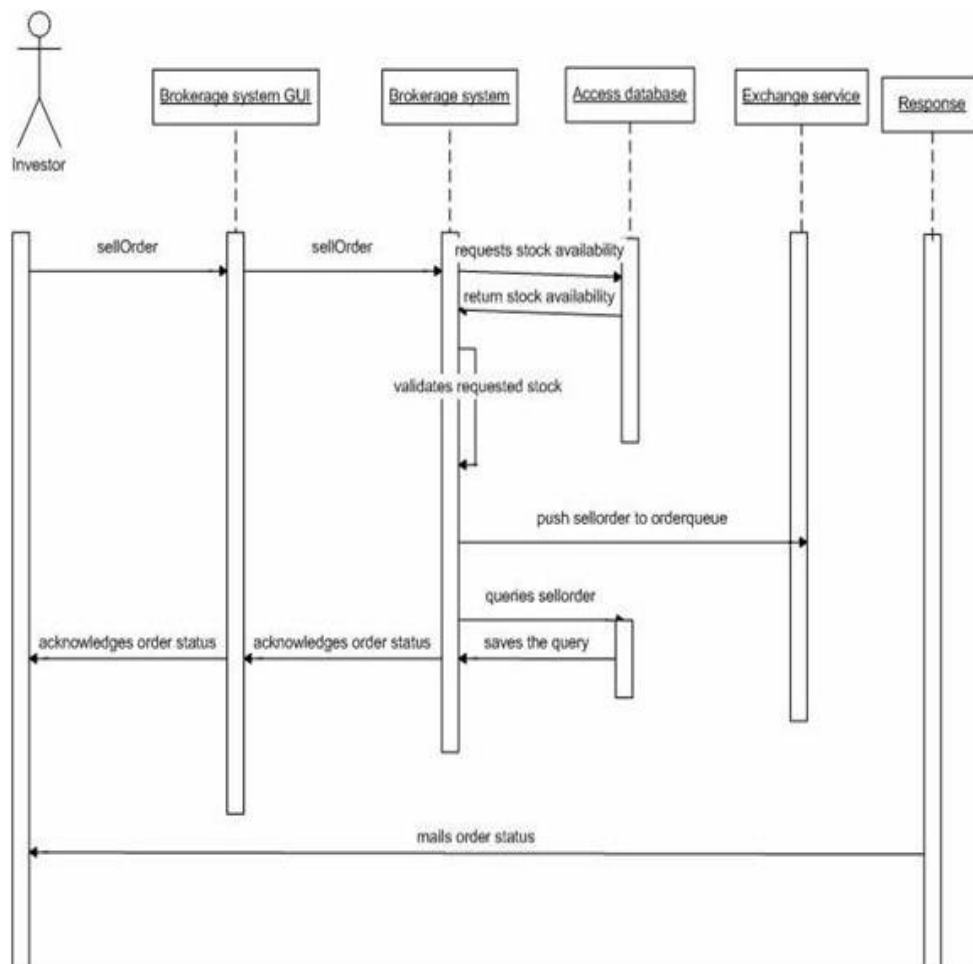
System behaviour for Client Activities



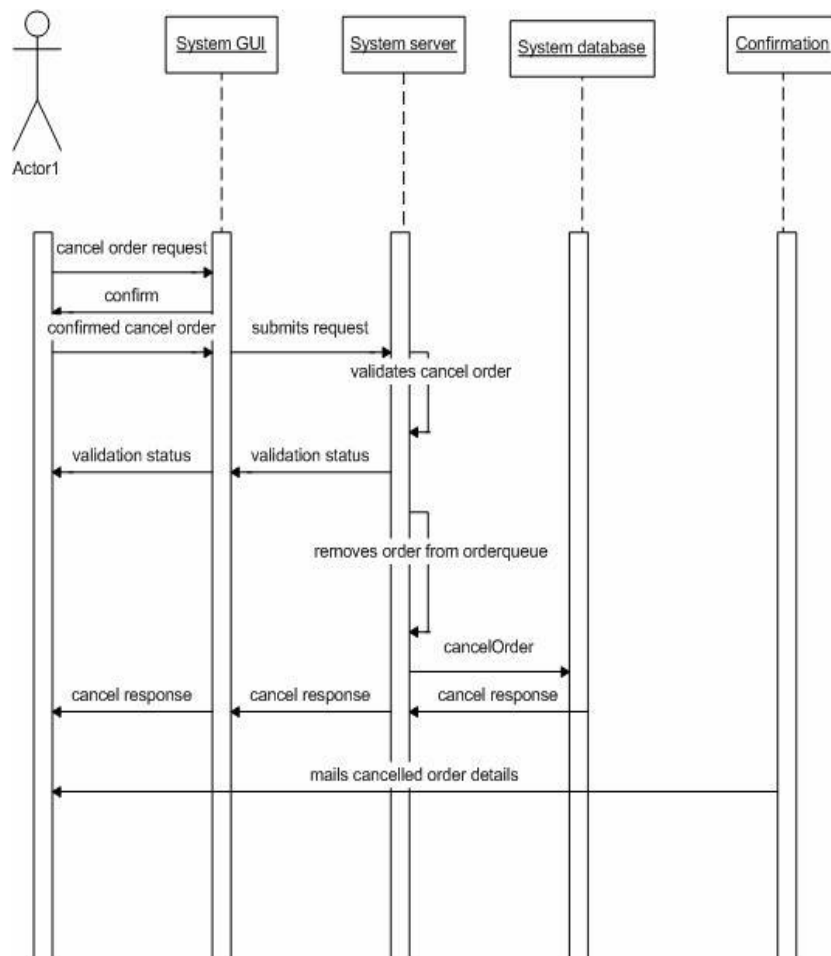
System Behaviour for Buying Stocks



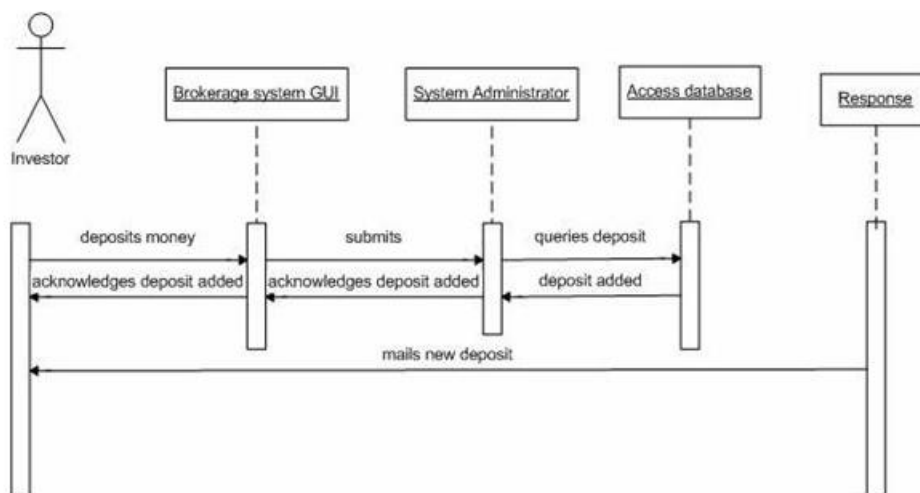
System Behaviour for Selling Stocks



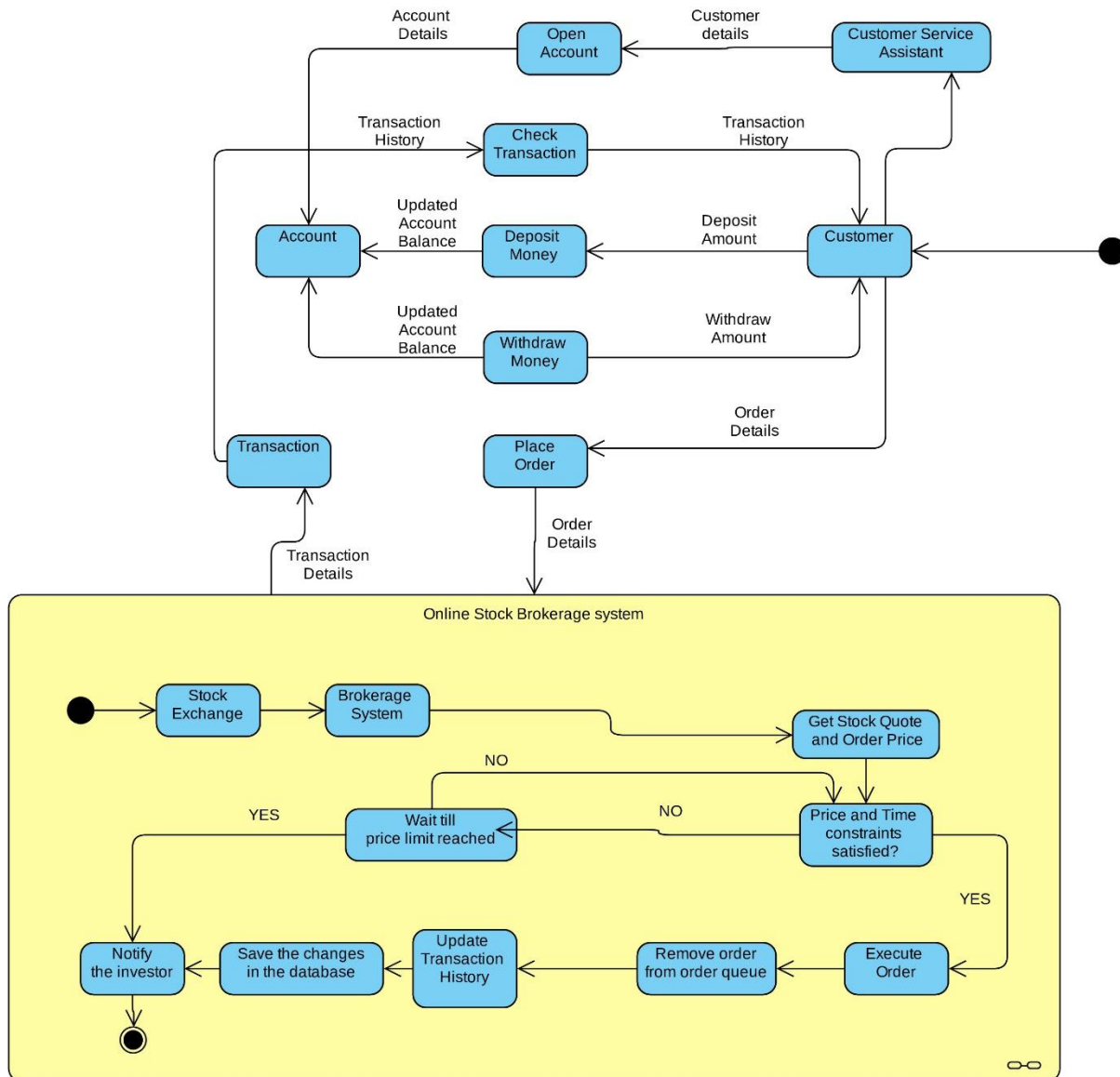
System Behaviour for Cancelling Order



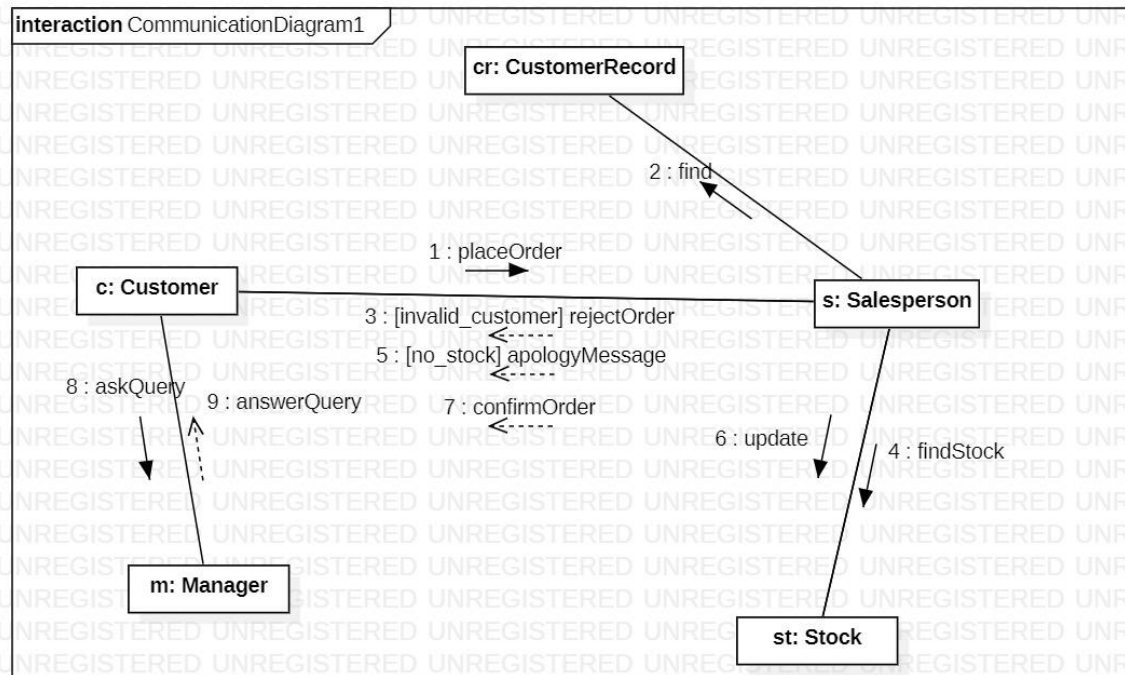
System Behaviour for Depositing Money



STATE-MACHINE DIAGRAM:



COLLABORATION DIAGRAM:



PRESENT SYSTEM VS PROPOSED SYSTEM

- **Description of Present System:**

Existing system refers to the system that is being followed till now. Presently all the registrations are done manually. If a person wants to buy or sell stocks he should directly contact to the person who wish to sell or buy them. The main disadvantage is that there will be lot of difficulties for the citizens. So, all these procedures will be a time consuming one.

- **Limitations of Present System:**

- Difficult for persons
- Time consuming

To avoid all these limitations and make the working more accurately the system needs to be computerized

- **Proposed System:**

Online Stock Brokerage Management System is aimed at developing a web-based system. In this the person can sales online and do many things. The details of the things are made available to them through the websites. Online Stock Brokerage Management System automates the traditional stock trading using computers and the internet, making the transaction faster and cheaper. This system also gives faster access to stock reports, current market trends and real time stock prices. The online stock brokerage system facilitates the users i.e., individual investors to trade (buy, sell, etc) the stocks online through the internet. It allows clients to keep track of, and execute their transactions, shows performance charts of different stocks in their portfolios, provides security for their transactions, and alerts them to pre-defined levels of changes in stocks, without the use of any middlemen.

Advantages of Proposed System:

- It improves the speed at which transactions are executed and further settled. This is due to the fact that there are no paper works to be documented, filed and then entered in an electronic format.
- This form of trading is quick and easy. You get the scope of educating yourself on the investment options that you have and then place orders for buying or selling. This enables you to make a substantial amount of income without having to speak with a broker and without leaving your house.
- It eliminates the need of getting in contact with a middleman. Previously, it was not possible to trade without getting hold of a middleman or a broker. But nowadays, it just takes a few clicks. It is this facility that makes online trades alluring especially for the people who do not have sufficient finances or connections of working with full service brokers. Online traders get the option of buying and selling easily without consulting a broker. This facility gives you the scope of trading virtually without any form of direct communication with a broker though there are always some indirect communications. This is because any form of trading is not possible without the use of a broker.
- Trading online offers good investor control. Online traders get the flexibility of trading whenever they want. This is not possible in traditional trading where an investor needs to delay the whole trade depending on the availability of a broker. Instantaneous transactions are the main features of online trades. Apart from this, investors are enabled to review the available options without having to depend on a broker for advising them on the best bets in return of their money.
- Traders who trade online can easily monitor their investments all through the day. The online brokerages provide advanced interfaces giving the investors the ability of seeing the performance of their money all through the day. The investors just need to log in using their computer or their phone and see their losses or gains in perfect real time. There are some online brokerages that also provide tools for all levels of traders. These brokerages post finance news and also provide research reports and analytic platforms.

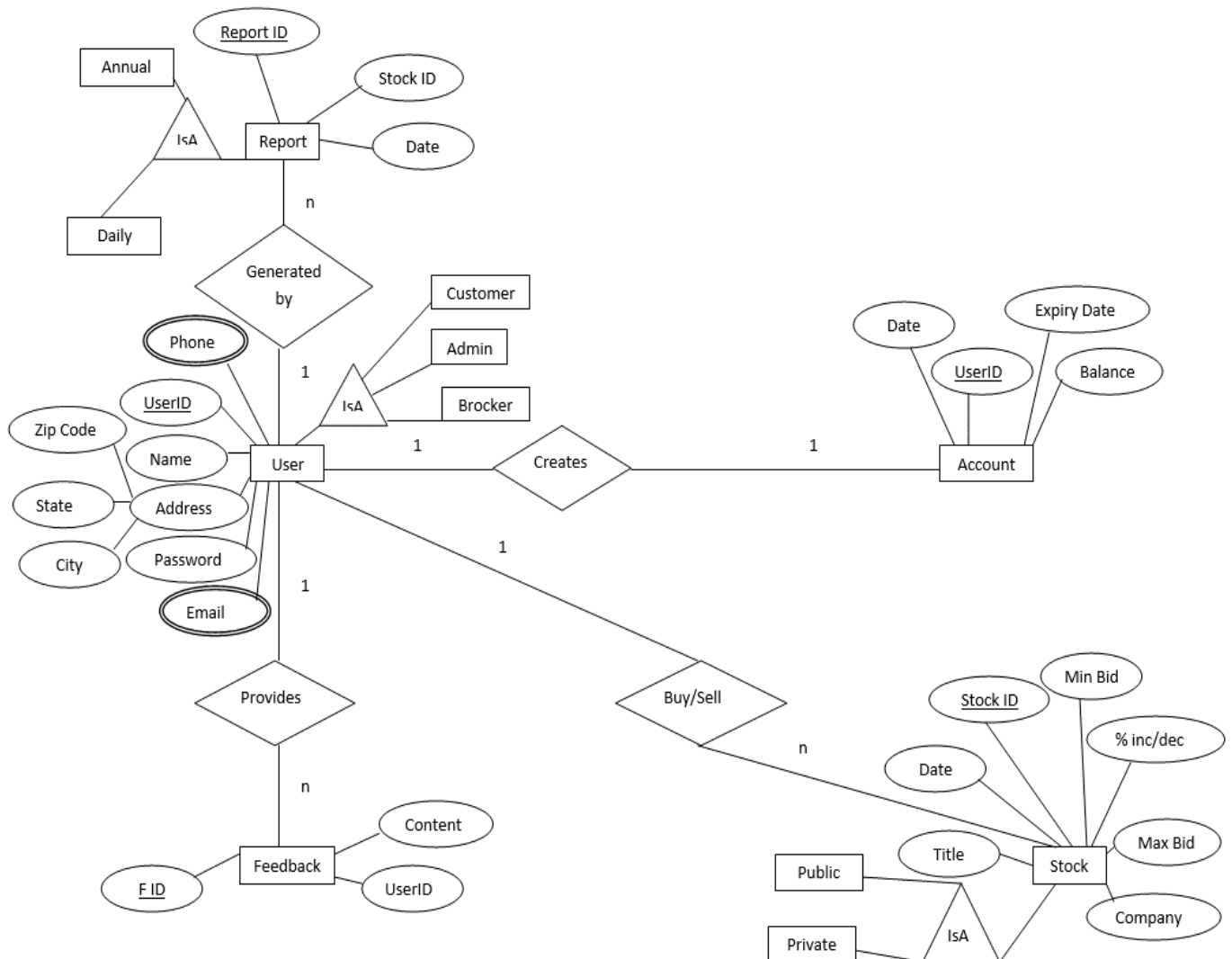
SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:

We will focus on the following set of requirements while designing the online stock brokerage system:

1. Any user of our system should be able to buy and sell stocks.
2. Any user can have multiple watchlists containing multiple stock quotes.
3. Users should be able to place stock trade orders of the following types:
 - 1) market,
 - 2) limit,
 - 3) stop loss and,
 - 4) stop limit.
4. Users can have multiple 'lots' of a stock. This means that if a user has bought a stock multiple times, the system should be able to differentiate between different lots of the same stock.
5. The system should be able to generate reports for quarterly updates and yearly tax statements.
6. Users should be able to deposit and withdraw money either via check, wire or electronic bank transfer.
7. The system should be able to send notifications whenever trade orders are executed.

SYSTEM STRUCTURE:

- Entity-Relationship Diagram:**



I. Structure of Tables:

- **Users:**

Field	Type	Size	Null	Key
USERID	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
NAME	VARCHAR2	50	NOT NULL	-
PHONE	VARCHAR2	20	NOT NULL	-
EMAIL	VARCHAR2	50	NOT NULL	-
PASSWORD	VARCHAR2	20	NOT NULL	-
ADDRESS	VARCHAR2	100	NOT NULL	-
USERTYPE	VARCHAR2	50	NOT NULL	-

- **Account:**

Field	Type	Size	Null	Key
USERID	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
ACC_NO	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
DDATE	DATE	-	NOT NULL	-
EXPIRY	DATE	-	NOT NULL	-
BALANCE	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	-

- **Stock:**

Field	Type	Size	Null	Key
STOCKID	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
COMPANY	VARCHAR2	50	NOT NULL	-
TITLE	VARCHAR2	100	NOT NULL	-
DDATE	DATE	-	NOT NULL	-
MINBID	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	-
MAXBID	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	-
INC_DEC	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	-

- **Transaction:**

Field	Type	Size	Null	Key
TRANS_ID	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
USERID	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	FOREIGN
DDATE	DATE	-	NOT NULL	-
STOCKID	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	FOREIGN
QUANTITY	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	-
PRICE_PER	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	-
PRICE_TOTAL	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	-

- **Feedback:**

Field	Type	Size	Null	Key
FID	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	PRI
USERID	NUMBER	38	NOT NULL	FORIEGN
CONTENT	VARCHAR2	200	NOT NULL	-

DATABASE and CODES:

I. Creating and describing tables:

```
create table users(userid int not null, name varchar(50) not null,phone
varchar(20) not null, email varchar(50) not null, password varchar(20) not
null, address varchar(100) not null,usertype varchar(50) not null, primary
key(userid));
```

```
SQL> desc users;
```

Name	Null?	Type
USERID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PHONE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PASSWORD	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
USERTYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)

```
SQL> |
```

```
create table account (acc_no int not null, userid int not null,ddate date not
null, expiry date not null, balance int not null, primary key(acc_no, userid));
```

```
SQL> desc account;
```

Name	Null?	Type
ACC_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
USERID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
DDATE	NOT NULL	DATE
EXPIRY	NOT NULL	DATE
BALANCE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)

```
SQL> |
```

```
create table stock (stockid int not null, company varchar(50) not null, title
varchar(100) not null, ddate date not null, minbid int not null, maxbid int not
null, inc_dec int not null, primary key(stockid));
```

```
SQL> desc stock;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
STOCKID                            NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
COMPANY                            NOT NULL VARCHAR2(50)
TITLE                              NOT NULL VARCHAR2(100)
DDATE                              NOT NULL DATE
MINBID                             NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
MAXBID                             NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
INC_DEC                            NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
SQL> |
```

```
create table transaction(trans_id int not null, userid int not null, ddate date not
null, stockid int not null, quantity int not null, price_per int not null, price_total
int not null, buy_sell varchar(50) not null, primary key(trans_id), foreign
key(userid) references users(userid), foreign key(stockid) references
stock(stockid));
```

```
SQL> desc transaction;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
TRANS_ID                           NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
USERID                             NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
DDATE                              NOT NULL DATE
STOCKID                            NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
QUANTITY                           NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
PRICE_PER                           NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
PRICE_TOTAL                         NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
BUY_SELL                           NOT NULL VARCHAR2(50)
SQL> |
```

```
create table feedback (fid int not null, userid int not null, content varchar(200)
not null, primary(fid), foreign key(userid) references users(userid));
```

```
SQL> desc feedback;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
FID                                NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
USERID                             NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
CONTENT                            NOT NULL VARCHAR2(200)
SQL>
```

II. Creating sequences for auto incremental fields

```
create sequence user_seq start with 1 increment by 1 nocache nocycle;
create sequence useacc_seq start with 1 increment by 1 nocache nocycle;
create sequence acc_seq start with 1000 increment by 1 nocache nocycle;
create sequence stock_seq start with 1 increment by 1 nocache nocycle;
create sequence trans_seq start with 1 increment by 1 nocache nocycle;
create sequence feed_seq start with 1 increment by 1 nocache nocycle;
```

```
SQL> select * from user_sequences where sequence_name IN ('USER_SEQ','USEACC_SEQ','ACC_SEQ','STOCK_SEQ','TRANS_SEQ','FEED_SEQ','REPORT_SEQ');
```

SEQUENCE_NAME	MIN_VALUE	MAX_VALUE	INCREMENT_BY	C	O	CACHE_SIZE	LAST_NUMBER
ACC_SEQ	1	1.0000E+27	1	N	N	0	1000
FEED_SEQ	1	1.0000E+27	1	N	N	0	1
REPORT_SEQ	1	1.0000E+27	1	N	N	0	1
STOCK_SEQ	1	1.0000E+27	1	N	N	0	1
TRANS_SEQ	1	1.0000E+27	1	N	N	0	1
USEACC_SEQ	1	1.0000E+27	1	N	N	0	1
USER_SEQ	1	1.0000E+27	1	N	N	0	1

7 rows selected.

SQL> |

III. Creating Views

```
create view user_details as select users.userid as
userid,acc_no,name,phone,email,password,user type,address,ddate,expiry,balance from
users inner join account on users.userid=account.userid;
```

```
SQL> select * from user_details;
```

USERID	ACC_NO	NAME	PHONE	EMAIL	PASSWORD	USERTYPE	ADDRESS	DDATE	EXPIRY	BALANCE
1	1001	sonali	9810555373	s2sonali@gmail.com						
sonali110		admin								
		802,swami dayanand apt,sector56,dwarka						03-NOV-15	02-NOV-17	1000
2	1002	rahu1	8860975492	r4rahu1@gmail.com						
rahu100		customer								
		43,vrindavan apt,sector22,gurgaon						05-NOV-15	04-NOV-16	5000

Working of the System

ADMIN PANEL

I. Registering into System

```
insert into users values(user_seq.nextval,'sonali','9810555373','sonali@sonalichawla.com',  
'sonali110','802,swami dayanand apt,sector56,dwarka','admin');  
  
insert into account values(acc_seq.nextval,useacc_seq.nextval,'03-NOV-15','02-NOV-  
17',1000);
```

```
SQL> select * from users;
```

USERID	NAME	PHONE	EMAIL	PASSWORD
1	sonali	9810555373	sonali@sonalichawla.com	sonali110
802	swami dayanand apt,sector56,dwarka		admin	

```
SQL> select * from account;
```

ACC_NO	USERID	DDATE	EXPIRY	BALANCE
1001	1	03-NOV-15	02-NOV-17	1000

Note: Every admin will be registered for 2years initially. After registering, admin will be redirected to the login panel.

II. Login into system

```
select * from users join account on users.name='sonali' and users.password='sonali110'  
and users.userid=account.userid;
```

```
SQL> select * from users join account on users.name='sonali' and users.password='sonali110' and user  
s.userid=account.userid;
```

USERID	NAME	PHONE	EMAIL	PASSWORD
1	sonali	9810555373	sonali@sonalichawla.com	sonali110
802	swami dayanand apt,sector56,dwarka		admin	
1000				

Note: If login credentials match with the entry, the admin is redirected to welcome panel. If login credentials do not match with the entry, the admin is redirected to the failure page.

III. Enter New Stock

```
insert into stock values(stock_seq.nextval,'State Bank of India','SBIN','30-Nov-15',70,75,2);
```

```
SQL> select * from stock;
```

STOCKID	COMPANY	TITLE	DDATE	MINBID	MAXBID	INC_DEC
1	State Bank of India	SBIN	30-NOV-15	70	75	2

IV. Add new Admin

```
insert into users values(user_seq.nextval,'bhawna','8860975406','bhawna1668@gmail.com','bhawna','dlf phase 2,gurgaon','admin');
```

```
insert into account values(acc_seq.nextval,useacc_seq.nextval,'01-Dec-15','30-Nov-17',1000);
```

```
SQL> select * from users;
```

USERID	NAME	PHONE	EMAIL	PASSWORD
4	bhawna	8860975406	bhawna1668@gmail.com	bhawna
1	sonali	9810555373	s2sonali@gmail.com	sonali110
2	rahu1	8860975492	r4rahu1@gmail.com	rahu100

```
SQL> select * from account;
```

ACC_NO	USERID	DDATE	EXPIRY	BALANCE
1006	4	01-DEC-15	30-NOV-17	1000
1001	1	03-NOV-15	02-NOV-17	1000
1002	2	05-NOV-15	04-NOV-16	5000

V. Modify User Details

```
update users set email='s2sonali@gmail.com' where userid=1;
```

```
SQL> update users set email='s2sonali@gmail.com' where userid=1;
```

```
1 row updated.
```

```
SQL> select * from users;
```

USERID	NAME	PHONE	EMAIL	PASSWORD
1	sonali	9810555373	s2sonali@gmail.com	sonali110
2	rahu1	8860975492	r4rahu1@gmail.com	rahu100

VI. Delete User

```
delete from users where userid=3;  
delete from account where userid=3;
```

```
SQL> delete from users where userid=3;  
1 row deleted.  
SQL> delete from account where userid=3;  
1 row deleted.
```

VII. View All Users

```
select * from user_details;
```

```
SQL> select * from user_details;
```

USERID	ACC_NO	NAME	PHONE	EMAIL			
PASSWORD		USERTYPE					
ADDRESS					DDATE	EXPIRY	BALANCE
1	1001	sonali	9810555373	s2sonali@gmail.com			
sonali110		admin			03-NOV-15	02-NOV-17	1000
802,swami dayanand apt,sector56,dwarka							
2	1002	rahul	8860975492	r4rahul@gmail.com			
rahul00		customer			05-NOV-15	04-NOV-16	5000
43,vrindavan apt,sector22,gurgaon							

VIII. View Selected User

```
select * from user_details where userid=2;
```

```
SQL> select * from user_details where userid=2;
```

USERID	ACC_NO	NAME	PHONE	EMAIL			
PASSWORD		USERTYPE					
ADDRESS					DDATE	EXPIRY	BALANCE
2	1002	rahul	8860975492	r4rahul@gmail.com			
rahul00		customer			05-NOV-15	04-NOV-16	5000
43,vrindavan apt,sector22,gurgaon							

IX. Modify Stock Details

```
update stock set minbid=65,inc_dec=3 where stockid=1;
```

```
SQL> update stock set minbid=65,inc_dec=3 where stockid=1;
1 row updated.
SQL> select * from stock where stockid=1;
```

STOCKID	COMPANY	TITLE
INC_DEC		
1	State Bank of India	SBIN
3		

X. Delete Stock

```
delete from stock where stockid=2;
```

```
SQL> delete from stock where stockid=2;
1 row deleted.
```

XI. View Stocks

```
select * from stock;
```

```
SQL> select * from stock;
```

STOCKID	COMPANY	TITLE	DDATE	MINBID	MAXBID	INC_DEC
1	State Bank of India	SBIN	30-NOV-15	65	75	3

XII. Buy/Sell Stock

```
insert into transaction values(trans_seq.nextval,1,'01-Nov-2015',1,1,65,65,'sell');
insert into transaction values(trans_seq.nextval,1,'01-Nov-2015',1,2,66,132,'buy');
```

```
SQL> select * from transaction;
```

TRANS_ID	USERID	DDATE	STOCKID	QUANTITY	PRICE_PER	PRICE_TOTAL	BUY_SELL
1	2	30-NOV-15	1	2	71	142	buy
2	2	30-NOV-15	1	1	75	75	sell

XIII. View My Transactions

```
select * from transaction where userid=2 order by trans_id desc;
```

```
SQL> select * from transaction where userid=1 order by trans_id desc;
```

TRANS_ID	USERID	DDATE	STOCKID	QUANTITY	PRICE_PER	PRICE_TOTAL	BUY_SELL
4	1	01-NOV-15	1	2	66	132	buy
3	1	01-NOV-15	1	1	65	65	sell

XIV. View All Transactions

```
select * from transaction order by trans_id desc;
```

```
SQL> select * from transaction order by trans_id desc;
```

TRANS_ID	USERID	DDATE	STOCKID	QUANTITY	PRICE_PER	PRICE_TOTAL	BUY_SELL
4	1	01-NOV-15	1	2	66	132	buy
3	1	01-NOV-15	1	1	65	65	sell
2	2	30-NOV-15	1	1	75	75	sell
1	2	30-NOV-15	1	2	71	142	buy

XV. View Stock Report

```
select * from stock where title='SBIN' and ddate between '30-Nov-15' and '5-Dec-15'  
order by stockid desc;
```

```
SQL> select * from stock where title='SBIN' and ddate between '30-Nov-15' and '5-Dec-15' order by stockid desc;
```

STOCKID	COMPANY	TITLE	DDATE	MINBID	MAXBID	INC_DEC
5	State Bank of India	SBIN	03-DEC-15	76	95	10
4	State Bank of India	SBIN	02-DEC-15	66	85	5
3	State Bank of India	SBIN	01-DEC-15	60	70	-2

STOCKID	COMPANY	TITLE	DDATE	MINBID	MAXBID	INC_DEC
1	State Bank of India	SBIN	30-NOV-15	65	75	3

XVI. Give Feedback

```
insert into feedback values(feed_seq.nextval,1,'Excellent');
```

```
SQL> select * from feedback;
```

	FID	USERID
CONTENT		
	2	1
Excellent		

XVII. View Feedback

```
select * from feedback order by fid desc;
```

```
SQL> select * from feedback;
```

	FID	USERID
CONTENT		
	1	2
Good		

XVIII. Delete Feedback

```
delete from feedback where fid=1;
```

```
SQL> delete from feedback where fid=1;
```

```
1 row deleted.
```

CUSTOMER PANEL

I. Registering into System

```
insert into users values(user_seq.nextval,'rahul','8860975492','r4rahul@gmail.com',  
'rahul00','43,vrindavan apt,sector22,gurgaon','customer');
```

```
insert into account values(acc_seq.nextval,useacc_seq.nextval,'05-NOV-15','04-NOV-  
16',5000);
```

```
SQL> select * from users;
```

USERID	NAME	PHONE	EMAIL	PASSWORD
ADDRESS		USERTYPE		
1	sonali	9810555373	sonali@sonalichawla.com	sonali110
802	swami dayanand apt,sector56,dwarka		admin	
2	rahul	8860975492	r4rahul@gmail.com	rahul00
43	vrindavan apt,sector22,gurgaon		customer	

```
SQL> select * from account;
```

ACC_NO	USERID	DDATE	EXPIRY	BALANCE
1001	1	03-NOV-15	02-NOV-17	1000
1002	2	05-NOV-15	04-NOV-16	5000

Note: Every customer will be registered for 1years initially. After registering, customer will be redirected to the login panel.

II. Login into system

```
select * from users join account on users.name='rahul' and users.password='rahul00' and users.userid=account.userid;
```

```
SQL> select * from users join account on users.name='rahul' and users.password='rahul00' and users.userid=account.userid;
```

USERID	NAME	PHONE	EMAIL	PASSWORD
2	rahul	8860975492	r4rahul@gmail.com	rahul00

ADDRESS	USERTYPE
43,urindavan apt,sector22,gurgaon 5000	customer

BALANCE
5000

Note: If login credentials match with the entry, the customer is redirected to welcome panel. If login credentials do not match with the entry, the customer is redirected to the failure page.

III. View Stocks

```
select * from stock;
```

```
SQL> select * from stock;
```

STOCKID	COMPANY	TITLE	DDATE	MINBID	MAXBID	INC_DEC
1	State Bank of India					
SBIN			30-NOV-15	65	75	3

IV. Buy/Sell Stock

```
insert into transaction values(trans_seq.nextval,2, '30-Nov-15',1,2,71,142, 'buy');  
insert into transaction values(trans_seq.nextval,2, '30-Nov-15',1,1,75,75, 'sell');
```

```
SQL> select * from transaction;
```

TRANS_ID	USERID	DDATE	STOCKID	QUANTITY	PRICE_PER	PRICE_TOTAL	BUY_SELL
1	2	30-NOV-15	1	2	71	142	buy
2	2	30-NOV-15	1	1	75	75	sell

V. View My Transactions

```
select * from transaction where userid=2 order by trans_id desc;
```

```
SQL> select * from transaction where userid=2 order by trans_id desc;
```

TRANS_ID	USERID	DDATE	STOCKID	QUANTITY	PRICE_PER	PRICE_TOTAL	BUY_SELL
2	2	30-NOV-15	1	1	75	75	sell
1	2	30-NOV-15	1	2	71	142	buy

VI. Give Feedback

```
insert into feedback values(feed_seq.nextval,2,'Good');
```

```
SQL> select * from feedback;
```

FID	USERID
CONTENT	
1	2
Good	

VII. View Stock Report

```
select * from stock where title='SBIN' and ddate between '30-Nov-15' and '5-Dec-15'  
order by stockid desc;
```

```
SQL> select * from stock where title='SBIN' and ddate between '30-Nov-15' and '5-Dec-15' order by stockid desc;
```

STOCKID	COMPANY	TITLE	DDATE	HINBID	HAXBID	INC_DEC
5	State Bank of India	SBIN	03-DEC-15	76	95	10
4	State Bank of India	SBIN	02-DEC-15	66	85	5
3	State Bank of India	SBIN	01-DEC-15	60	70	-2
STOCKID	COMPANY	TITLE	DDATE	HINBID	HAXBID	INC_DEC
1	State Bank of India	SBIN	30-NOV-15	65	75	3

CLIENT BILLING - C PROGRAM

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<time.h>
int main()
{
    int stock_quantity, client_id, brokerage = 45;
    float stock_price, total;
    char choice, stock_name[20], client_name[20];
    time_t t;
    time(&t);

    printf("Enter Client ID  : ");
    scanf("%d",&client_id);

    printf("Enter Client Name : ");
    scanf("%s", client_name);

    printf("Enter Stock Name  : ");
    scanf("%s", stock_name);

    printf("Enter Stock Quantity : ");
    scanf("%d", &stock_quantity);

    printf("Enter Stock Price   : ");
    scanf("%f", &stock_price);
```

BACK:

```
printf("Enter your choice (B for Buy, S for Sell):");
scanf(" %c", &choice);
if(choice!='B' && choice!='S')
{
    printf("\n"); goto BACK;
}
total = stock_quantity * stock_price;
printf("Collect Your Bill As Under...\n");
printf("=====\n");
printf("    STOCK BROKER - CLIENT BILL\n");
printf("    -----\n");
printf("Date and Time :%s", ctime(&t));
printf("Client ID and Name : %d, %s\n", client_id, client_name);
printf("-----\n");
printf("Stock Name\t\t: %s\n", stock_name);
printf("Stock Quantity\t\t: %d\n", stock_quantity);
printf("Stock Price\t\t: %0.2f\n", stock_price);
printf("-----\n");
printf("Total Stock Transaction Amount = %0.2f\n", total);
if(choice=='B')
    printf("You will pay us INR %0.2f.\n", total+brokerage);
if(choice=='S')
    printf("We will pay you INR %0.2f.\n", total-brokerage);
printf("=====");

return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT:

- **Buying stocks:**

```
D:\stock.exe
Enter Client ID : 379
Enter Client Name : Siddharth
Enter Stock Name : Apple
Enter Stock Quantity : 22
Enter Stock Price : 1500
Enter your choice (B for Buy, S for Sell):B
Collect Your Bill As Under...
=====
      STOCK BROKER - CLIENT BILL
      -----
Date and Time :Wed Jun 03 21:04:35 2020
Client ID and Name : 379, Siddharth
-----
Stock Name      : Apple
Stock Quantity  : 22
Stock Price     : 1500.00
-----
Total Stock Transaction Amount = 33000.00
You will pay us INR 33045.00.
=====
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 36.981 s
Press any key to continue.
```

- **Selling Stocks:**

```
D:\stock.exe
Enter Client ID : 379
Enter Client Name : Siddharth
Enter Stock Name : Reliance
Enter Stock Quantity : 15
Enter Stock Price : 10000
Enter your choice (B for Buy, S for Sell):S
Collect Your Bill As Under...
=====
      STOCK BROKER - CLIENT BILL
      -----
Date and Time :Wed Jun 03 21:09:01 2020
Client ID and Name : 379, Siddharth
-----
Stock Name      : Reliance
Stock Quantity  : 15
Stock Price     : 10000.00
-----
Total Stock Transaction Amount = 150000.00
We will pay you INR 149955.00.
=====
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 26.823 s
Press any key to continue.
```


CONCLUSION:

This venture gives us the opportunity to create an Online Stock Brokerage Management System planned for building up an electronic framework. This incorporates documentation of the proposed framework by utilizing prophet innovation as back-end. In this the individual can buy and sell stocks on the web and do numerous things. The subtleties of the things are made accessible to them through the sites. Online Stock Brokerage Management System computerizes the conventional stock exchanging utilizing PCs and the web, making the exchange quicker and less expensive. This framework additionally gives quicker access to stock reports, current market patterns and constant stock costs. The online stock financier framework encourages the clients i.e., singular speculators to exchange (purchase, sell, and so on) the stocks online through the web. It permits customers to monitor, and execute their exchanges, shows execution graphs of various stocks in their portfolios, gives security to their exchanges, and alarms them to pre-characterized levels of changes in stocks, without the utilization of any brokers.

Online stock brokerage system helps people to trade stocks through internet, without using middlemen, thus making the transactions faster than before. But the system has its own limitations. In this project, I have successfully applied the systems engineering methodology to design the brokerage system.

Applying systems engineering principle from the stake holder requirements to the system validation and verification phase results in a system that is consistent from the beginning to the end and that serves the intended purpose effectively when designed. Initial stake holder requirements are used to develop the use cases and scenarios which reflect the actual purpose of the system. From the use cases, system level requirements are generated which are then synthesized and broke down into low level requirements. These requirements are traced onto the use cases to ensure that all the scenarios and use cases are reflected in the requirements. System modelling and analysis results in the system structure and system behaviour. Requirements are allocated onto objects and attributes of system structure and methods of system behaviour. Qualitative and quantitative requirements are then assigned possible values and are known as specifications. The system trade-off analysis is carried out after identifying the measures of effectiveness and the parameters. This results in the best possible system design alternative among group of alternatives depending on the specified criteria.

The two important parts of this systems approach are System validation and verification, as they check the correctness of the system designed so far. Validation - "Are we building the right product? " and Verification - " Are we building the product, right?" Satisfactory answers to both the questions are a prerequisite to customer acceptance. A verification plan is proposed to test all the leaf level requirements. The tests, demonstrations, simulations and examinations defined in the verification plan are traced on to the requirements. Some of the tests, demonstrations, simulations and examinations are joined together and are assigned a verification string matrix which saves the cost and time involved in testing. Coverage and completeness criteria explains how the test plan covers all the requirements. If the system passes all the tests, it can be assured that the final system after actual implementation will meet the customer requirements. Thus, the application of systems engineering principles and methods result in effective system design with reduced costs and time.

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